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GOVERNOR FREAR AT THE ORPHEUM

HE RIDDLES AND RIDICULES THE CAMPAIGN OF BUNCOMBE WHICH McCANDLESS HAS BEEN CONDUCTING—SHOWS FEDERAL LAND LAW UNAPPLICABLE AND IMPOSSIBLE BOTH IN LAW AND REASON—STRAIGHT TICKET AND YELLOW DOG.

Governor Frear addressed the Republican meeting at the Orpheum last night, giving an able exposition of the land policy of the government. In conclusion he supposed that some would expect him to say something about the straight ticket and the yellow dog. He did not want to disappoint them, although seeing little occasion to refer to the subjects. He still held that country came first and party second. Country should not be sacrificed for party, nor country and party sacrificed for personal interest. Yet parties were necessary and team play desirable, the Governor adding: "We have a candidate for Delegate to Congress, three candidates for election to the Senate and twelve candidates on the ticket for the House. So far as I know no one has been able to distinguish a yellow tinge about them and I appeal to you, without desiring in any way to decry the candidates of the other parties, I appeal to you as a Republican if you wish a businesslike and effective administration—effective because businesslike and harmonious—to vote for the Republican candidate for Delegate and for the Republican candidates for the Senate and for the House."

William H. Hoogs presided and on the platform were seated Messrs. Henriques and Hughes, candidates for the Senate, and Kamanouli, Cohen, Mailelua, Douthitt, Kalelopu, Shingle, Castro, Kama, Kinney and Mikalemi, candidates for the House.

Kaai's orchestra was stationed in the box next the entrance and mingled campaign songs with its fine music. There was not a large attendance but the audience contained a strong representation of the business men of Honolulu. The meeting had not been advertised properly until within less than five hours of its opening, when the evening papers gave it prominence, which was altogether too short a time in which to expect other engagements to be changed. Moreover, there was one of the scheduled Republican rallies a few blocks away attended by more voters than would have jammed the theatre to the doors.

Mr. Hoogs in his opening speech advocated the straight ticket in no uncertain terms.

Governor Frear, referring to the eschewing of booze, beer and buncombe by the Republicans and Home Rulers in this campaign, was not aware that a similar declaration was made by the Democratic party, but he had a sufficiently high opinion of some members of that party to believe that they were opposed to those things. Yet what he heard on the other islands convinced him that the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress had been relying on buncombe pure and simple.

"According to the reports, the candidate of the Democratic party is making land his issue and is relying principally on the promise that if he is elected he will see that every elector gets one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands for \$10, or practically nothing. But he knows, just as well as you and I know, that he could not fulfill such a condition under any circumstances, for even if he were elected and passed laws as he promises there is not enough public land in the whole of the Territory to go around at the rate. There is only a total of 1,676,705 acres of public lands in all, and 13,147 registered voters."

The Governor called such talk buncombe—a gross insult not only to the intelligence but to the honesty of the voters of this Territory.

"I have had ample evidence," Governor Frear continued, "that the Hawaiians are not duped by the ridiculous promises held out to them. I have seen the aftermath of McCandless' speeches. I have heard of the questions that stumped and embarrassed him at his meetings, where he was asked if the 160 acres he was promising were to be out on the black a-a flows or where."

"I appeal to you people tonight for a campaign of careful, earnest and honest debate upon the questions of interest to the Territory. I appeal to you that you insist that we shall have a businesslike Legislature, composed of men who will study all questions on a careful, businesslike and scientific basis and will work out the problems of government on this basis."

Showing the absurdity of the Democratic claim that it is the principle of the Federal land law and not the law itself which they want extended to Hawaii, the Governor went on to say:

"In the second place there is their memorial presented to Secretary Garfield in which they said: 'Notwithstanding the fact that grave abuses have existed under the Federal home-

stead laws—and your statement based on your experience in administering those laws we must accept as conclusive on that point—we urge the extension of those laws to the public lands of this Territory as the most practical means of abolishing the abuses and meeting the needs that you have had pressed upon your attention everywhere you had been in these islands. In this we do not discredit your judgment, but we would point out that there is likelihood of such amendments to the Federal homestead laws as will prevent the abuses arising under them and will make them serve, because the attention of Congress is being directed to those evils by yourself and from all directions. We urge the immediate suspension of that portion of the Hawaiian land law authorizing either sale or exchange of public lands; that the homestead lands granted by way of exchange shall remain subject to the homestead quality; that the Federal homestead law be extended here."

"The extension of the Federal homestead law to Hawaii. Thing of it! What does it mean? It means that they are attempting to attain the impossible with the President against it and with Congress against it, for the Joint Resolution expressly declared against it. In the second place, consider the loss of revenue there would be \$200,000 a year and rapidly increasing in amount. That money, if the Democrats attained their end, would go to the Federal treasury and not to the Hawaiian."

"If we asked congress to do this it would be a confession that we are not even capable of doing those things that we have already been entrusted with by Congress. It would be the first step toward government by commission. Do you want to go back? Do you want government by commission? (Cries of 'No!') Let us go forward, not back; to statehood, not to government by commission. If our public land is ever turned over to the Federal government it is lost to us forever and we will be in the position of the mainland States, with the exception of Texas, which has its own public lands as we have."

"The extension of the Federal homestead laws here would mean the application of laws that are not applicable to conditions now on the mainland and here would be even less applicable. We complain now that some of the Federal laws are not applicable and are not enforced as we would wish. Would you go 5000 miles away to Washington to have our land laws administered? Would you have a native applying from Kan or Kona for a bit of land obliged to write to Washington to get it, or have him apply to someone here sent from Washington?"

"When Secretary Garfield was here the Democrats asked him to have the laws extended here, laws the workings of which he knows better than any man in the United States. He told them in substance that they didn't know what they were asking for and were trying to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Then the Democrats scratched their heads and drew up their memorial, stating that they were not trying to contradict Garfield but stating that they thought the laws might be amended. Now the people of the United States have been trying to amend those laws, but they cannot. There are land sharks on the mainland, just the same as there are land sharks here. There are corporations putting dummy settlers on the land and securing them and they do not want the laws amended. Think what little Hawaii could do to get any amendments when the whole of the United States cannot do it. If they should be amended, it would be at any rate with reference to mainland conditions and not to conditions in little Hawaii. If they were amended to fit Hawaii it would have to be by special amendment, and if so, why not amend the laws we have now? There is no use saying that we cannot, because we had them amended last session. Congress is ready to give Hawaii laws that are asked for to apply to Hawaii for our special benefit, but to get the general law amended is impossible."

Governor Frear went on to show that the Republican party was attempting only what could be performed, seeking earnestly the best means for amending the land law where it has revealed defects in operation. He referred to the visit of Mr. Newell of the Federal Reclamation Service studying what arid lands can be reclaimed through irrigation.

"This is one way that the Republican party proposes to increase the area of the useful public lands. We propose to get the Federal government to spend here from five to ten million dollars in irrigation works for those

who would like to own small pieces of land. Again, we have small tracts of land good for special purposes, for rubber, sisal, tobacco, pineapples and such, and if by a careful study of the soils we can find that certain lands are adaptable for certain things, we will increase our area of first-class agricultural lands from what is now second-class pasture lands and this means that we have more good lands to offer to the small farmers. Through the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, the College of Hawaii, the Federal Experiment Station and the Planters' Experiment Station we are trying to learn what are the best crops for our lands.

"More than this, I learned while on my trip around the islands that all the farmers didn't know how to farm; that they were using the wrong kinds of seed and other things. Now we propose to have local experiment stations on the different islands and to have experts go out and instruct these farmers. Then we propose to investigate and find the best methods of marketing the products. We propose to build railroads and encourage steamship and other manner of quick transportation. If a railroad, encouraged by us, goes into a district, it brings more land into use and makes more available for homesteaders. We propose to see that all lands available for homesteading will go for that purpose."

"I claim that this is a constructive policy, not a destructive one. What we propose to do is to make the land available for settlement and then to settle it. We are not asking that the federal land laws be applied here to make matters worse."

Governor Frear invited a comparison between the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republicans wanted a businesslike administration, the legislature working with the executive to that end. He commended the work of Delegate Kuhllo at Washington, adding:

"If a Democratic Delegate were sent to Congress and were to put in a bill to amend the land laws, and it was referred in the regular way to the Secretary of the Interior, do you think it would get very much consideration? Hardly. But if a Republican Delegate puts in a bill conforming with the ideas of the Secretary and of the party, he will get it through."

"We have got things on the run; things are coming our way. Shall we now affront a Republican Congress and a Republican administration, and they have opened up their heart and their purse to us, by electing a Delegate opposed to their policies? Not if we are wise."

"There are many important questions for which we will have to go to Congress for a solution, but there are too many important questions that we will have to settle here. Our Republican Legislatures have made records of which we may all be proud. It is necessary that we have a Legislature in harmony with the Executive so that the cooperation of the branches of the government may be business like and effective. We want tea mplay and accordance in order that the most good may result."

A. D. Castro preceded the governor, making an able speech on the Republican legislative record and the platform of this campaign. He denounced the opponents of the party for trading on the miseries of the people in opposing health measures.

R. W. Shingle followed the Governor in a candid and outspoken address, pointing out some defects in the land law. While giving the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Lands full credit for attempting to administer the laws fairly, he agreed with Governor Frear that in amending these laws and in working out the land problems a Republican success at the polls was necessary to attain the best results, and pledged him his best efforts if he was elected to the House.

W. T. Rawlins related the fine record of the Republican party in the last legislature, telling how its members signed away their claims on seasonal pay conditional on the work not being completed in the sixty days necessary for securing the Federal subsidy. By redeeming the sacrifice they saved the territory \$30,000 in one lump.

John A. Hughes made an address full of humorous hits which evoked laughter and applause. His best sally was when referring to the leader of the local Democratic party, and the wings that had been nailed on him by the Democratic orators he said that he regretted that Volcano Marshall was not here to say: "Shades of Uriah Heep, hold my water buffalo that I may go away and weep."

A MYSTERY SOLVED.
You see him in his office,
You see him on the cars;
His face a gory spectacle
Of scratches and of scars;
You wonder if he pets a cat,
Or has an angry wife;
Your fancy keeps a quivering at
The mystery of his life.

But never at the barber's
You meet this luckless man;
And hence the right conclusion,
Evade it if you can;
His razor's dull as any hoe,
And yet the martyr-elf
Is bound economy to show,
And always shaves himself.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

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A BABOON ON A JAG

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23. —The vicious attack made by a baboon, kept in a livery stable at 1734 G street, on Miller Medley, a colored hostler, will result in an investigation by the Washington Humane Society.

President Snow learned this morning that the monkey had become vicious because it had been given beer and whisky to drink and had been teased and cuffed around the stable. He at once gave instructions at the office of the society for humane officers to look into the case.

"I suspect the baboon is badly treated by some one," stated President Snow this morning. "The conditions under which it is kept may not be the same as those surrounding the monkeys at the Zoo. It may be teased or aroused in many ways."

"If I can get the evidence that it is not properly cared for I shall favor court proceedings against the owner."

"Animals of the monkey tribe are vicious by nature, anyway," explained John P. Heap, secretary of the society. "And I suppose the temper of this one would not be helped by the liquor it

has been given. Many men, when in liquor, want to fight and are vicious. I suppose it acts the same way on a baboon."

OWNER DEFENDS HIS PET.
The Simian is the property of Robert Boyer, colored, and is kept in a stall in the livery stable, which is owned by W. C. Williams. For nine years it has had the same quarters. During that time liquor has been given it to drink by stablemen from nearby establishments. It has been teased by pitchforks, sticks and stones in the hands of men and boys.

"He won't hurt no one unless they tease him," stated its owner this morning. "But some men who come around here give him booze or worry him. Then he gets mad."

"I used to keep the monkey out in the alleyway, but it was bothered so much I have to keep it indoors all the time."

The baboon attacked Medley last Saturday. He is employed in the stable where the monkey is kept. Late in the afternoon Medley went back to the rear of the building to get some hay for the horses. While

he was shaking out some hay the monkey was accidentally struck by the fork. The baboon chattered at him, moved out of the way of the fork, but kept his eyes on the man.

Medley continued to be busy with the hay. In the darkness he paid no further attention to the baboon. Suddenly the baboon leaped on his back, clinging to his clothes. Medley tried to shake off the monkey. It suddenly buried its teeth in his thigh.

As Medley struggled to free himself his flesh was terribly torn. He was bitten in several other places on his legs.

Medley was using the pitchfork in his fight with the powerful animal. Finally he got free and out of the beast's reach.

MEDLEY IN BAD WAY.
Soon after the injuries began to give Medley great pain. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital. The doctors found the wounds were severe. They now fear infection which may cause blood poisoning.

"I cannot say now whether he will get well or not," said the physician in charge of the patient today.

The victim was too ill to see newspaper men.

(Continued on Page Six.)

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